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INFORMATION

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CMEA MEETS IN SESSION

Sofia. The 35th Session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance is currently discussing prospects for the continued expansion and improvement of mutually beneficial cooperation in the Bulgarian capital.

Attending the session are delegations from CMEA member-countries, led by their respective chairmen of the councils of ministers, as well as Yugoslavia. There are also observers from Angola, Afghanistan, democratic Yemen, Laos, Mozambique, and Ethiopia.

Nikolai Tikhonov, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, told the delegates that in the last ten years the national income of CMEA countries had shot up by an average 85 per cent and industrial output by 84 per cent.

He further stressed that in 1980 the CMEA countries met the major part of their import needs by the mutual deliveries of goods; this included 58-70 per cent of their need for machines, equipment, oil, and iron ore; 84-95 per cent of their need for coal and saw-timber; 60 per cent of their need for consumer goods, etc.

Tikhonov emphasized that the Soviet Union had made a decisive contribution to provision of CMEA countries with fuel and raw materials.

The head of the Soviet delegation further pointed out that Soviet energy exports to CMEA countries (in terms of conventional fuel) will go up by 20 per cent in the current five-year period. The USSR supplies fuel and raw materials to the fraternal countries, he noted, at much lower prices than those obtaining on the world market.

Naturally enough, he said, our country also gains a lot from cooperation with CMEA countries. In the past five years our CMEA partners have built up to 40 per cent of our new ships; up to 35 per cent of our new railway cars; up to 12 per cent of the buses; and have provided up to 15 per cent of our retail trade in ready-made clothes, footwear, furniture, and tinned food. In the new five-year plan period the Soviet Union will buy from CMEA countries over 60,000 million rubles worth of modern machines and over 40,000 million rubles worth of consumer goods, Tikhonov pointed out.



The Soviet delegation at the CMEA session.

SOVIET WRITERS APPEAL FOR PEACE

An artist has a special weapon which he can and must use to fight the threat of a nuclear apocalypse—this is the authority of his name and the principle which guides his life, and his social position.

The Soviet writers urge the writers and cultural workers of this planet, irrespective of their outlook, to do their utmost to save mankind from nuclear self-annihilation, to assert peace, and to work for the triumph of concord and cooperation between nations. Thus reads an appeal issued to the world public from the Moscow 7th Congress of Soviet Writers.

MOSCOW FILM FESTIVAL ON ITS WAY



These children are taking part in the 4th International Russian Language Olympiad for Schoolchildren, held in Moscow under the auspices of the International Russian Language and Literature Teachers Association, International and national Olympiads aimed to the popularity of Russian in foreign schools: 10,000,000 children in 84 countries now study Russian. This year entrants to the Olympiad will compete to "Country Life", "One speech" and "Reading and Conversation". (For more turn to page 5).

Film makers from 95 countries and delegations from the UN, UNESCO, the Palestine Liberation Organization and from the patriotic forces of Cuba will be taking part in the 12th International Moscow Film Festival to be held from July 7 to 21.

About 1,300 entrants and guests are expected at the festival. A total of over 500 films will be shown in the competition and non-competition shows and at specialized shows for people in the film industry. This festival to the major interest of world cinema in the Moscow festival whose motto reads as follows: "For Humanism in Cinema Art, for Peace and Friendship Among Nations", stressed Philipp Ermash, Chairman of the Festival's Organizing Committee and Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Cinematography.

Thirty-nine countries have entered films for the feature films competition (chairman of the jury film director Slantislav Ros-

totally); 42 countries are represented at the short film competition (chairman of the jury film director Leonid Maltsev) and 30 countries will be taking part in the competition of films for children (chairman of the jury—writer Anatoly Alekshin). The official opening of the festival will take place in the Central Concert Hall at the Rossiya Hotel. Competition feature films will be shown in the evening place. Documentaries and popular science films will be screened at the Zaryadyo Cinema, while films for children will be shown at the Young Pioneers Palace on Lenin Hills.

About a hundred film companies and firms engaged in the cinema industry have expressed a desire to participate in the cinema fair, which will take place at 10 Moscow's cinemas. The Soviet Union will show a programme of 20 new feature films and a retrospective and documentary programme.

SOVIET CONGRATULATIONS ON AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

Leonid Brezhnev has sent a telegram to US President Ronald Reagan asking him to convey congratulations and wishes for peace to the American people on the occasion of Independence Day, the American national holiday.

LEONID BREZHNEV LEAVES MOSCOW

Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has left Moscow for a vacation.

He was seen off at the airport by Members and Alternate Members of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, by Secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee and by senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, of the CPSU Central Committee, and of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

Willy Brandt: USSR strives for peace and takes appropriate steps

There are good prospects for the development of bilateral relations between the FRG and the USSR. We look forward to the Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the Federal Republic, Willy Brandt, Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, told a press conference in Moscow.

Brandt was on a visit to the USSR at the invitation of Leonid Brezhnev.

Our talks in Moscow, he went on to say, centred on ways to halt the arms race and strengthen peace. There is no more urgent problem now than to free people from the horror of nuclear war.

Commenting on Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the Kremlin dinner, Brandt stressed that some important points had been made. The most significant of them for us, he continued, was that the General Secretary spoke of the possibility of talks on medium-range missiles in Europe, of the contribution that the Soviet Union could make, and of what he expected other countries to do.



I have no doubt whatsoever, Brandt said, that the Soviet leaders, and above all Leonid Brezhnev, really want to achieve the things they talk about. This is not to say that I am in full agreement with all Soviet foreign policy moves over the past

few years, he pointed out. But I will tell my fellow countrymen, he stressed, and all who want to listen to me, that to the Soviet Union, they have to do with people who strive to preserve peace and take appropriate steps to this end.

Leonid Brezhnev told journalists gathered at Vnukovo Airport for Willy Brandt's departure that he thinks the visit of the Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany to Moscow had borne positive results.

FACTS and EVENTS

© H. Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said that a total of 2,112 people had died in Ulster in the past 12 years, 1,213 of them civilians.

© US State Secretary A. Haig and Egypt's Minister for Power Engineering Maher Osman Abuza have signed an agreement in Washington on cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Under the agreement, Egypt can buy US nuclear reactors and low-enriched uranium fuel.

© Saudi Arabia, the world's No. 1 oil exporter, has announced its intention to cut down its extraction of oil by 450 thousand barrels a day, from its present daily level of 10.3 million barrels.

SOVIET AIRBUS MAKES FIRST INTERNATIONAL FLIGHT



IL-86, the new Soviet jumbo Airbus, which can take up to 250 passengers (photo), has made its maiden flight to Berlin. In addition, the new YAK-42 is soon to make its first flight (both technical and commercial) from Leningrad to Helsinki; three days later the same plane will start regular flights between Kiev and Prague.

روزنامه اطلاعات

INTERVIEW WITH F. MITTERRAND

Paris. In an interview with the Parisian newspaper "Le Monde", the French President, F. Mitterrand, discussed a whole range of domestic and foreign issues. Referring to the US State Department's declaration regarding the participation of communist ministers in the French government, Mitterrand described it as "preposterous". France's policy, he stressed, is made in France.

On the coverage of this problem by the Western mass media, the French president commented that too many newsmen could not see beyond their own nose. Roughly four and a half million Frenchmen voted for the communist candidates, he said, and these they voted for not, a reminder of the Socialist Party. I tell in see, he continued, why I should have brushed the communists aside and have offended millions of people by eliminating them from France's political life.

Questioned on the American intention to limit the provision of military information to France in view of communists' participation in the French government, Mitterrand said: An American TV given has alleged that I have given assurances concerning military security. Such base-

less rumours are not worth a denial. The Council of Ministers bears a collective responsibility for French policy. It is the Council alone that formulates such policy.

With reference to French-American relations, Mitterrand described as inadmissible the use by America of exorbitant interest rates which, he claimed, have a harmful effect on the economies of West European countries.

Commenting on further points of issue between France and the USA, he emphasized: to particular, I have to say the least serious reservations about American policy in Central America. The people of that region want to do away with the oligarchy, backed by blood-stained dictatorial regimes, which exploits and suppresses them. A minuscule part of the population owns nearly all the riches—a popular indignation is quite understandable. It is not a matter of dealing not with subversive communist activity but with people's reluctance to be reconciled to living in poverty and humiliation. The West ought to help these people and not force them to remain under the jackboot of dictatorships, Mitterrand stressed.

Khomeini: America is Islam's enemy No. 1

Tehran. The Iranian people must not forget that they are at war with America, Ayatollah Khomeini said addressing the thousands of those killed in the recent bomb blast at the Islamic Republic Party headquarters. He emphasized that America which used its agents to fight against individual leaders of the Iranian revolution but against the Islamic republic regime as a whole, is the main enemy of Islam.

Khomeini further urged the people to be vigilant and expose and put a timely end to the machinations of American agents who sought "once again to draw Iran into the American orbit". By organizing unrest, explosions and arson the yes-men and direct agents of the United States are attempting to intimidate

the Iranian people, he stressed. They try to divert our attention from America and from the need to fight American imperialism by raising the question of the Soviet Union. They were against the revolutionary seizure of the American spy nest in Tehran, I.A., the American Embassy, because they feared that documents might be found there exposing their treacherous activities, he emphasized.

At this very moment, Khomeini continued, attempts are being made to eliminate the parliament and the government and to replace them by other bodies, which through superficially Islamic, really serve the interests of the United States. We must cleanse our country, Khomeini stressed, of American stooges.



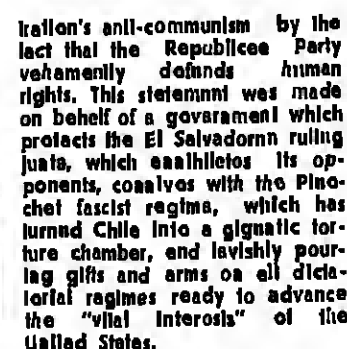
The Pentagon's breach of the Great Wall of China. Drawing by Igor Smirnov

IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY'S STATEMENT

Tehran. A spokesman for the Iranian Foreign Ministry has issued a statement for publication in the "Jomhuriya Eslami" newspaper about Washington's official denial of any involvement in the terrorist act in Tehran. The spokesman said: "America lies. We have in our possession information of American assistance to counterrevolutionary groups. There are also grounds to believe that the 'bureau for the coordination of cooperation of the nation with the president' maintains connections with the Mafia. In addition to forming groups abroad, the CIA organizes counterrevolutionary inside Iran into a single network."

PAKISTAN MOVES ITS NUCLEAR FACILITIES TO ANOTHER PLACE

Delhi. PTI-TASS. Pakistan has secretly moved its uranium enrichment facilities from the town of Sibi and Kahuta to an area near the town of Multan. R. R. Subramaniam, an expert with the Institute for Defence Research and Analysis, is of the opinion that this measure will hinder the international verification of Pakistan's nuclear facilities. In addition, Multan, on the Indian news agency emphasizes, is close to the Holistan Desert, the place where Pakistan is believed to be planning an A-bomb test.



Spartak BEGLOV

VIEWPOINT

THE FRENCH CHOICE AND ARROGANT CRY FROM WASHINGTON

American interference into the internal affairs of West European countries since the end of the World War II has become a matter of state policy, pursued by successive Administrations. But it has been a long time since we have seen such an example of this policy, as was witnessed only recently following the elections and the formation of a new government in France. No less a person than Vice-President George Bush, as well as the State Department and Senator Richard Lugar, chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on European Affairs, voiced America's dissatisfaction with the election results.

The American leadership's reaction to the inclusion of

communists in the French government is more than an anti-communist gesture—factually, such gestures have become particularly heinous under the current Administration. Washington's threat that the inclusion of communists would affect the content and tone of US-French relations is nothing short of political blackmail; this is not a simple anti-communist reflex, but a direct continuation of the general foreign policy line adopted by the new US Administration.

One of the obvious features of this line is the hotch-potch of arrogance and ignorance, typical of the mentality of people who seek to lecture others on how they should live. A West German paper made the sarcastic

comment the other day that it would appear that the situation in California seems to be the only subject on which, if any, the Reagan team is competent to judge. By the way, California is a birthplace of "witch hunt" of the 50s when the whole country was transformed into the realm of obscurantism. The history repeats itself and the USA again resorts to such hunt but this time on a global scale.

The same Richard Lugar also deemed it necessary to remind the Indians, in an "El Yempo" interview, that America opposes, and will continue to oppose, participation by the Italian Communist Party in the government. He justified the especially active

role of the anti-communism by the fact that the Republic Party vehemently defends human rights. This statement was made on behalf of a government which protects the El Salvadoran ruling junta, which annihilates its opponents, conspires with the Pinochet fascist regime, which has turned Chile into a gigantic torture chamber, and lavishly pours gifts and arms on all dictatorial regimes ready to advance the "vital interests" of the United States.

The high-handedness of the Washington policy leads to a situation in which its exponents, like Senator Lugar, who lack any scruples about their government's connivance with inveterate adversaries of "human rights", deem it quite "normal" to deprive over 700,000 French communists and 4,500,000 French voters of the right to vote in line with their conscience and ideological convictions. They treat it like manner the rights of millions of Hindus and peoples in other West European countries, as well as the sovereignty and independence of other peoples. It is this very real danger to peace rather than some mythical threat, that Washington's repression to Paris has highlighted.

TIMELY CALL

Geneva. Addressing a press conference in the local Palace of Nations for newsmen accredited to the UN, K. Waldheim, UN Secretary-General, had much to say for the new Soviet initiative for peace: the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "To Parliaments and Peoples of the World".

I think this appeal is extremely important, Waldheim stressed. We welcome all initiatives which promote peace and oppose the threat of war.

The UN Secretary-General expressed grave anxiety for the lack of peace on our planet and stressed the importance in this respect of a dialogue between the USA and the USSR on disarmament and the promotion of peace.

KAMPUCHEA ELECTS ITS LEADERSHIP

Phnom Penh. The first session of the National Assembly, which has just ended here, has unanimously voted Poa Sovan, General Secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, as Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Polithbureau member Choa Sim was elected Chairman of the National Assembly, and Heng Samrin Chairman of the Council of State.

ASSAD REFUTES WESTERN RUMOURS

Damascus. Hafez al-Assad, President of Syria, has dismissed Israeli and Western press reports that Soviet military specialists are part of the Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon. Speaking at a reception in the Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria has nothing to do with the Arab peace-keeping force. The President of Syria further pointed out that it is common knowledge that there is not a single Soviet military adviser at any Syrian anti-aircraft missile site in Lebanon or anywhere else in that country.

TEN ITALIAN MPs BROUGHT TO COURT

Rome. The Italian parliament has allowed the country's procurator's office to try ten parliamentarians, among them G. Almirante, political secretary of the neofascist party. The ten—three neofascists, four Christian Democrats, and one representative each from the radical, liberal and socialist parties—have been stripped of parliamentary inviolability, a motion supported by most deputies.

G. Almirante is charged with complicity with right-wing extremists, who among other crimes, murdered three policemen in 1972. According to Italian police, Almirante presided the criminals with financial backing. The rest have been charged with using their positions for personal gain.

FACTS and EVENTS

© F. Mitterrand, the new French President, and Margaret Thatcher, the British Prime Minister, have agreed to meet in London in September.

© New Irish premier Garret Fitzgerald will head a coalition government made up of the Fine Gael and Labour parties.

© Nahum Goldmann, former president of the World Jewish Congress, has called Israeli premier Begin an out-and-out demagogue, whose policy is not only dangerous to Israel but represents a very real catastrophe. Goldmann was speaking in an interview for the West German Westdeutscher Rundfunk radio station.

© The Manopples and 11-gers Commission has passed the multinational Lo-ve skills to buy "The Obs." and British Sunday newspaper Shukhi deal worth 6,000,000 lsd as The commission's director, approved by Britain's service for Trade J. Bliffon.

© The FRG has 1,033 lobby groups lobbying in parliament on behalf of big manopples. The Bundestag has recently published a list of these groups.

© The source providing drinking water for the Turkish capital has been found to be polluted. This is announced over the national radio by a representative of the city authorities, who urged the people of Ankara to switch off the water mains until further notice. It is rumoured that a lot of dead fish were found in a reservoir, outside Ankara.

POLICE GEARS FOR SUMMIT

Ottawa. Canada's Mounties have got up a squad to fight terrorists in case any emergency threatens summit in the forthcoming summit in Canada between P. Trudeau, R. Reagan, M. Thatcher and other leaders. The squad is being trained in sharpshooting, storming barricades, and other duties.

Panama's protest over canal violations

Panama. Panama's Foreign Minister J. Illiano has strongly protested over continued canal violations by the USA of the Panama Canal Treaty. He charged the US Administration with reluctance to comply with the treaty obligations and efforts to adopt various amendments to make the basic provisions ineffective.

Speaking on local TV, he charged that the so-called Murphy Law passed by US Congress on coming into force in 1979 of the Panama Canal Treaty practically brings back most bilateral differences on the use of the canal to where they started.

PEOPLE

President of the Central African Republic David Dacko has authorized the resumption of the ivory trade. One firm close to the president is said to possess the monopoly rights to this very profitable activity. After earning power in 1979, Dacko disbanded all those companies which, in the days of Empress Bokassa, had made millions out of trading in ivory for which purposes 30 thousand elephants had been slaughtered.

Paul Rogers, 35, has set off by yacht from Plymouth with the intention of going round the world twice and thus of setting two records: for the longest single-handed trip and the longest stay at sea alone.



This is the test flight of the prototype of the B-1 strategic bomber which is expected to come into service with the USAF by 1988. According to experts, the B-1 (which looks like a 200 million dollar piece) will be less vulnerable than earlier models because its radar system will find it more difficult to detect. Rockwell International is getting ready to manufacture a hundred such bombers.

Science and technology

DO NOT ENTER

One of the easiest ways for a burglar to detect a door lock is to drill straight through its cylinder, destroying the tumblers just inside. But would-be intruders who count on this technique will be stymied if they come across a lock protected by a new security device developed in West Germany. A metal plate made by Krupp Wulfsberg, a division of Friedl, Krupp, GmbH, of Essen, can be installed over the face of a door lock, covering all but the key slot. The extremely hard metal plate is made of tungsten carbide alloy, and is resistant to penetration by any type of drill.

BEARING DOWN ON BLOWOUTS

A Norwegian engineer has designed a huge underwater device that may prove to be an effective control mechanism for oil-well blowouts at sea. 140-foot-high, 132-foot-diameter steel diving bell acts as a gigantic pressure valve, automatically controlling runaway oil gushers, while a new pressure-relieving well is drilled nearby. The device is lowered to the ocean floor at the blowout site. It separates the high-pressure gases that spew forth with the gushing oil so that each can be piped to the surface separately. The oil can then be collected and the volatile gas can be burned off harmlessly.

PHOTOVOLTAIC PHONE BOOTH

Six money-saving, solar-powered telephone booths recently underwent successful testing in Troyes, France. Equipped with a roof-mounted panel of photovoltaic cells that convert sunlight directly into electricity, each of the outdoor public phone booths are said to cost about 222 dollars less to build than conventionally wired ones. And each could save about 11 dollars a year in electricity costs. Solar power stored in the battery during the daylight hours supplied the telephone at night.

AN ACCIDENT IN THE ATLANTIC

Lisboa. A helicopter with Angolan markings circled over a Soviet trawler. The fishermen waved greetings to the Angolan pilots who had come to visit them in the open sea. Suddenly the chopper descended low enough for them to see that the pilot's face expressed anxiety and that he persistently pointed towards the north-west.

Without delay the trawler's captain V. Glubokko ordered

full steam ahead in the indicated direction. When a small boat became visible on the horizon everything became clear: on board were seven Angolan fishermen waving their blouses and requesting help. Their engine had broken down and they would have perished if it had not been for the help provided by the Soviet fishermen. The boat was towed to the nearest Angolan port.

OF INTEREST

Crocodiles on the embankment

Salt water crocodiles, which in 1972 regarded as endangered species and were taken under protection, have now become a real menace for the population of Australia's northern regions, writes the "Sydney Morning Herald". Crocodiles have become so numerous that one can "run into them in one's own courtyard of the embankment in Darwin."

Haberdsasher-sculptor

Philadelphia has become the first American city to pass a law under which one per cent of all expenditure on urban construction is to be earmarked for "monumental sculpture", such as the 16 metre clothes peg sculpture by Claes Oldenburg. The promulgation of the law has resulted in a "sculptural explosion" in Philadelphia: 880 artists "work of art" have gone up in the city streets. And Oldenburg is planning to delight his fellow-citizens with a new masterpiece—a grotesque hat-jon.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

SLANDERER FROM NEW YORK

The American book publisher Robert Bernstein uses the language of Zionist agents to slander the Soviet Union, LITRATURNAYA GAZETA writes. It reports on the publication by Bernstein of obscene books, which calumniate all Soviet people, their way of life, the social system, culture, artistic creativity, Russian literature, poetry and painting. These have never been such sinking innuendoes of anti-Soviet lies in the USA. The freedom of expression in the United States turns out to be permission to spit out in a large number of copies heinous lies against the Soviet people. But just to imagine how indignant the Americans would be and how angrily their press would react if somewhere beyond the USA the whole American nation would be defiled in books with sinking slanders of the type issued by the Random House publishers.

The paper carries a story on the neo-colonial slanders by Bernstein of the international book fairs in Moscow. Bernstein, who is supported by dyed-in-the-wool reactionaries, is pressing ahead for putting on end to all mutual exchanges of cultural values between the two great nations, the newspaper writes.

ON HUANG HUA'S VISIT TO INDIA

Commenting the visit of Huang Hua, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs of China, to Delhi, PRAVOY's correspondent Vladimir Shitkov points out that in the course of the talks differences of opinion between Delhi and Peking on problems of South and South-East Asia became quite obvious. These include the aiming of Pakistan and the tensions whipped up around Afghanistan, Vietnam and other Indo-Chinese countries. Moreover, differences came to a head both in appraising the substance of the problems and in approaching their solution. Huang Hua had to publicly admit at a press conference in Delhi that no changes had taken place in China's policy vis-à-vis South and South-East Asian countries, and Peking would continue its course there.

Faced with India's firm demand voiced, in particular, in the statement made by Indira Gandhi in the city of Patna, the correspondence continues, Peking's envoy had to agree to beginning official talks in the foreseeable future on settling border and territorial disputes. This forced consensus actually became the main result of the official Sino-Indian talks in Delhi, although neither a communiqué nor any joint statement was signed upon the completion of the visit. According to local political commentators, it would be unrealistic and premature to believe and hope that Huang Hua's statements would be followed by practical actions taken by Peking, the author concludes.

TRANSFORMATIONS IN AFGHANISTAN

Afghanistan has been witness to what is rightly qualified here as a historical event: the formation of the National Patriotic Front. It is called upon to be the support of the working people's power, writes the weekly NEV TIMES.

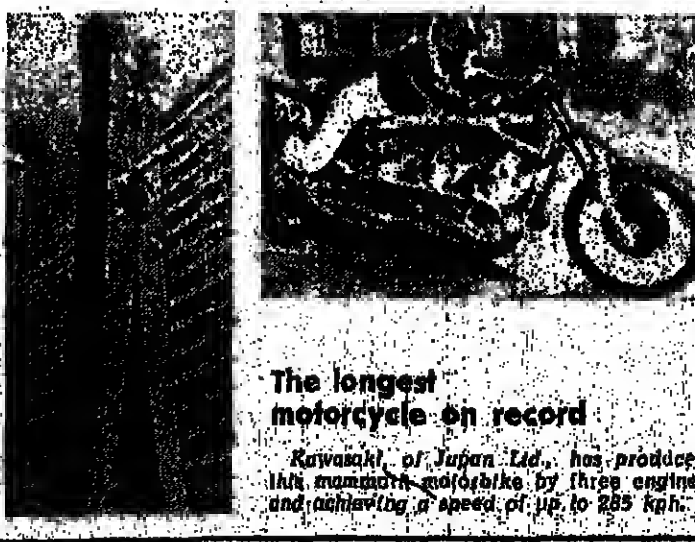
But the situation around Afghanistan remains complicated due to the will of the forces of imperialism and hegemonism and the regional reactionaries. The undeclared war against democratic Afghanistan continues. Moreover, on seeing that the situation in the country is being successfully brought back to normal and that the national democratic system is gaining strength to face with confidence by the formation of the National Patriotic Front. External reactionary forces of all hues have stepped up their struggle against revolutionary Afghanistan through the use of mercenaries. Speakers of the front's constituent congress pointed out that it is a duty of all patriots to defend their fatherland with arms in hand. The task is entrusted to self-defence detachments in villages and townships, party activists and volunteers from democratic youth organizations. The main thrust of the effort to rebuff the aggressors' attacks, of course, should be by the Afghan army supported by the limited Soviet military contingent which came to Afghanistan at the request of its lawful government.

IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

Many thousands dead and wounded, towns and villages ravaged, economic damage running into nearly ten billion dollars. Such are the consequences of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq that has continued for the past nine months, writes PRAVO.

The newspaper points out it is easy to see who needs the war between Iran and Iraq and for what purposes. The Zionist aggressor is impudent. With the blessing of the transoceanic patron, Israel has sharply stepped up its provocations in Lebanon, and has made a photo raid on the Iraqi Nuclear Research Centre near Baghdad. In deciding on an air raid deep inside the Iraqi territory, the Tel Aviv rulers certainly took into account the fact that Iraq's resources and attention are largely distracted by the military conflict.

The fact that the Moslem peoples are waging a war of attrition, encouraging their enemies, to escalate aggression, the paper notes.



The longest motorcycle on record

Kawasaki of Japan Ltd. has produced the longest motorcycle ever made by the company, and achieved a speed of up to 285 km/h.

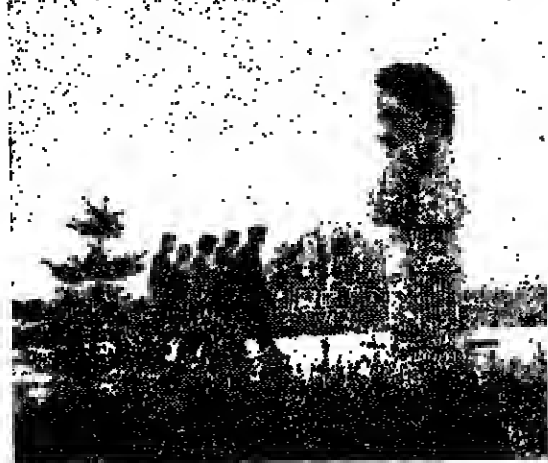
Round
the Soviet
Union

● "A HUMAN BEING WITHOUT A DREAM IS LIKE A BIRD WITHOUT WINGS". Such is the motto of the club for young writers, opened recently in Tbilisi. The club's aim is to reveal new literary talent and to organize discussions on literary topics. At its first meeting works by winners of republican Olympiads were discussed. "Under the Voynichian Sail of a Dream" was the theme which aroused interest among the children. Writers, scientists, teachers and parents also attended the meeting.

● AZERBAIJANI SCIENTISTS HAVE DEVISED A NEW CHEMICAL WHICH CAN EXTRACT OIL FROM OIL-BEARING SAND. Sand brought to the surface from sea derricks contains up to 12 per cent of valuable oil. Now this can be easily separated. The new method has been successfully tested at Nalijanye Kamal.

● ESTONIAN ARCHAEOLOGISTS HAVE UNEARTHED RELIABLE EVIDENCE TO SHOW THAT TARU WAS FOUNDED IN THE 11TH CENTURY. They have been excavating the remains of an ancient settlement, which came to light when the underground supplies of the town centre were reconstructed. The archaeological finds include a stone wall and gate which it has been established were built in the 11th-13th centuries.

● THE FAMOUS OMUL FISH, FROM LAKE BAIKAL, HAS BEEN PROVIDED WITH A NEW HABITAT — THE RESERVOIR OF THE UST-LIMSK HYDRO POWER STATION. 10 million omul spawn have been conveyed here by helicopter in special plastic bags. The reservoir of the trout family, in other species of fish which has been transferred to the reservoir. Up to two million young specimens have been released at the reservoir. Ichthyologists believe that, thanks to the reservoir's favourable chemical make-up and temperature and in the vast resources of food, it will be possible in the very near future to breed fish here in commercial quantities. The reserve occupies an area of 2,000 sq km.

Atommash:
PLANT
OF 21ST
CENTURY

Physicist Igor Kuchalov at the gates in the Atommash plant.



Part of a reactor vessel.

"A plant of the 21st century" is how Atommash, a plant in Volgograd, in the south of Russia, is often described. It now produces eight reactors a year, of one million kilowatts each, and it is about to start on the production of a new series of 1.6-million kilowatt fast neutron reactors.

Atommash will also produce biological safety equipment, equipment for the repair and maintenance of nuclear power stations for the storage and handling of nuclear fuel. Two of the plant's sections are already in action: up-to-date equipment (one-third of which consists of numerical-controlled tools) has been installed here.

A new housing development has grown up by the side of the giant Atommash plant where some five years ago there was nothing but virgin steppe. Today the outlines of 14-17-storey buildings soar skywards among the greenery.

Natalya TALKOVA
Photos by the author

Vine feels comfortable on concrete

The mountain vineyards near Tashkent in Uzbekistan, are now provided with porous concrete which is used instead of water grooves. Water is supplied via flexible plastic tubes from a pressure reservoir. This means that every drop of valuable moisture is used. The roots of

a vine twisting around a concrete porous pedestal suck in water very evenly.

This method of watering of Alpine vineyards was used for the first time at the Damskiy collective farm, where every vine has a porous pedestal of its own.

This method is known as the method of localised watering and is very effective. The consumption of water is reduced by half while vines receive water continuously. Now there is a national programme for the broad implementation of localised watering in the republic.

DRIFTING WITHOUT
DRIFTERS

There are no more drifters, in the conventional meaning of the term, at the Kalinin Mine in the Donetsk Region. A gigantic vertical shaft, reaching to a depth of 1,098 m, was sunk without a permanent team of workers. The new system of equipment requires only occasional visits for survey and repair purposes.

A crew of two to three people working in the combine cabin were lowered down the shaft on cables. From the cabin they controlled all the processes, including the drilling, the removal of rock to the surface and the reinforcement of the shaft with concrete. When the combine reached layers saturated with methane, they were replaced by remote control operated from the surface.

As a result of the current of the current, the mine has been able to produce a new series of 1.6-million kilowatt fast neutron reactors.

METAL FROM
ROLLING WASTES

The iron-and-steel plant at Novolipetsk (Central Russia) has been equipped with a new installation intended to protect the environment. This is the first installation in the Soviet Union for recovering wastes from the rolling mill. The waste is then processed to extract iron scale which can be further used in metal charge.

ELECTRONICS PREVENT
FOREST FIRES

The electronic apparatus aboard fire patrol helicopter of the Kazakhstan Air Service helped to save a unique pine grove near the Irtysh River.

An excellent view of the forest was visible from the helicopter cockpit: there was nothing that indicated any sign of danger. Then suddenly a red light flashed and an alarm buzzer sounded in the pilot's headphones. In this way he was alerted to an outbreak of fire in this forest which was invisible to the naked eye. This pilot sent a message to the forest fire brigade and within a matter of minutes the dispatched unit had found an old pine tree on fire by lightning. The fire was quickly put out.

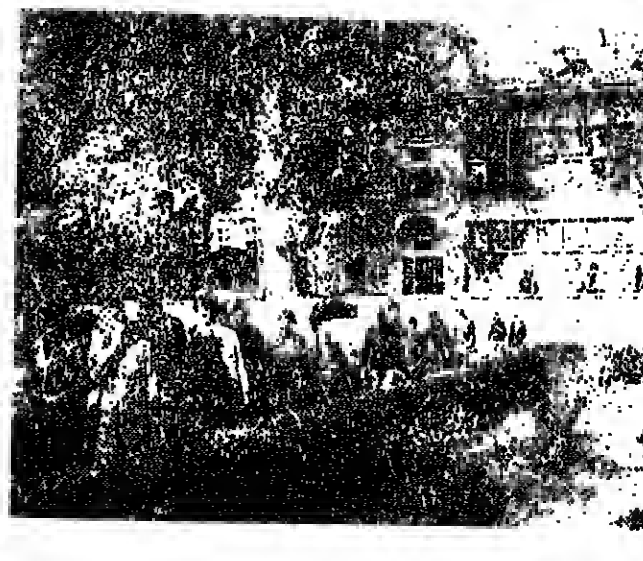
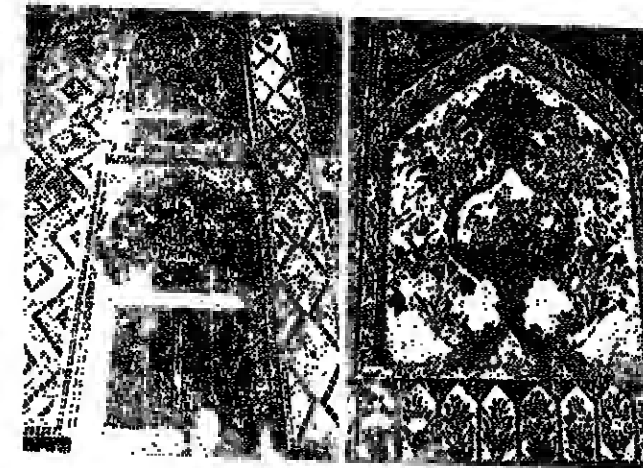
Places to visit

A PALACE FIT FOR KHANS

Sheki, a small town in Azerbaijan, has been standing in the Caucasian foothills for the past two and a half thousand years. Once it was a place where caravans, attracted by the local springs, stopped in rest. There are still many caravanserais in the town, a remnant of the times when merchants from various states took shelter, concluded their deals and exchanged news within their walls.

The old caravan route has long been transformed into road and Sheki itself is now a regional centre. For many centuries Sheki was famous for its excellent rugs, silk, jewellery and in particular for the skills of its builders, stone carvers and artists. The palace of the Sheki Khans is rightfully regarded as one of the architectural masterpieces of the Caucasus. Every wall, door, window or ceiling in the palace is a work of art.

The palace is 200 years old but the wall-paintings inside it have withstood the ravages of time remarkably well. They bleed nicely with the finishing of the doors and windows. The latter are assembled from bits of wood and stained glass, without the use of either glue or a single nail. In one of the most remarkable patterns of stone and metal are contained within the space of a square metre. Looked at from the inside, the windows appear to be made of precious stones. And as the caravans at the past made a point of calling at Sheki, so today tourists flock there to their thousands attracted by the beauty of the palace.



350 OUT OF TWO MILLION

Moscow now hosts the 4th Russian Language Olympiad for Schoolchildren in which 350 boys and girls from 41 countries are taking part. They are the best of the two million children who have competed for the right to go to Moscow. Among those who were allowed to come are schoolchildren from India, Bulgaria, the GDR, the FRG, the USA, Great Britain, France, Sweden and some other countries. Children from Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Vietnam, Cyprus, Mexico, Nigeria, Uganda and Japan have come for the first time.

Our Olympiad is aimed not

SUMMER FESTIVAL
IN THE BALTIC

Snow-white yachts against a background of sea and a lighthouse on the waves is the emblem of the summer festival which was recently celebrated in Jurmala, a holiday resort on the shores of the Baltic Sea. The 30 kilometre long beach became a stage for various artistic: musical and dance groups from all over Latvia and from many other republics performed on its yellow sands. Together with the holiday-makers, artists took part in picturesque carnivals.

Jurmala, the biggest holiday resort on the Baltic shore, will take this year for 100 thousand people who come to relax and enjoy themselves at the trade-fair facilities. The town is expanding and improving its services. Soon the Latvia resort complex will open the doors of its first section for 1,200 people. Family holiday-making facilities are also to be enlarged.

NEW POLYCLINIC
FOR CHILDREN

A new children's polyclinic, which has just opened in Kishinev, will provide Moldavian children with all possible medical and preventive health care treatment. The scope for diagnosis and treatment will be greatly enlarged by the latest medical equipment installed at the centre.

Specialists from almost twenty different branches of medicine will be available for consultation every day. Further assistance will be provided by the Kishinev Medical Institute.

The new polyclinic is only the first part of a new republican centre for the protection of the mother and the child, which is to be built near the botanical gardens, a part of the town known for its pure air. The construction of a maternity hospital and a 700-bed hospital for children is nearing completion.

The 'loncraft' of the future

Though still a prototype in a laboratory, we may say without exaggeration that this lon vessel is the ship of the future. It moves over the water, though its propeller remains motionless. What in fact moves are the ions of potassium, magnesium, chlorine, now subordinated to man's will, which are found in abundance in sea water.

The ship has several plates beneath its hull: electrodes and a powerful magnet. When direct current is applied to the electrodes, the sea water becomes a conductor between them. By interacting with the magnetic field the current conducting the water is pushed off, thus producing a reactive force which moves a vessel. By changing the polarity you may change the direction of the vessel's movement.

The inventor of this 'loncraft' is Muscovite A. Prensnyakov who came out with the idea thirteen years ago before S. 'Way' from the University of California, USA, who was thinking along similar lines. Academician P. Kochina, a noted Soviet expert on hydromechanics, has described this invention as a masterpiece of technology. The invention is slightly provoking a lot of attention.



The world press, for example, notes that an ordinary mechanical propeller, occupies up to one-third of the ship's volume. In the new ship, all that is needed is a power supply. The propeller itself is placed under the hull. At present the 'loncraft' is able to float in electrically conductive sea water, containing salts of various elements. The inventor is, therefore, now busy developing another version for fresh water. This time will come when the new propeller will move ships along lakes and rivers, producing no noise or pollution.

VIEWPOINT

A continent
of cooperation

28 years have passed since the conclusion of the multilateral treaty on cooperation in the Antarctic, the first agreement to establish a single legislative basis for a whole continent. This is what Evgen KOROTKOVICH, Director of the Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute, has to say on the subject:

This country was one of the first to suggest that the Antarctic be turned into a zone of peace and free scientific research. The 12 countries, which were the first to sign the Antarctic Treaty, declared a ban on any activity of a military nature over a large part of the Southern Hemisphere, below the 60 parallel. The whole continent with adjacent seas is now a neutralized and demilitarized zone in which any military activity, whether during a time of peace or at war, is inadmissible. The agreement forbids all bases, fortified posts, manoeuvres and weapon tests. These conditions are strictly observed. In the past twenty years every shot fired in the area is a symbol of will for free scientific progress has been the subject of hard negotiation. Now the treaty includes over 20 countries.

The Soviet Union's contribution to the study of the Antarctic is fairly significant. We willingly offer accommodation and the facilities aboard our ships and at our stations for the use of our foreign colleagues, including places on sledge expeditions within the continent. The Soviet national or bilateral programmes have been carried out with the participation of scientists from the socialist countries, Australia, Britain, France, India, the USA, Japan, the Soviet Union. Polar researchers have headed the Dobrovolsky Station over to their Polish counterparts. Geophysicists from the GDR are taking part in the 26th expedition which is now wintering on the continent. There are also plans to conduct joint studies with American oceanologists.

Creative consolidation and cooperation within the framework of the treaty have enabled major research programmes to be carried out. Such programmes are not so easily accomplished by a single state. The international project is one of the most important of these. The 'founders' of this project were scientists from Australia, the USSR, the USA and France who were later joined by scientists from Britain and Japan. The project which envisages the study of the ice cover and of its balance over a vast territory, lying between Enderby Land and Victoria Land, has scientific and practical importance of extreme significance for weather forecasting and navigation in the South Ocean.

The southern polar experiment, to study the ocean, jointly conducted by Soviet and American scientists, has achieved very impressive results. A study of the drift of icebergs, carried out by Soviet and French explorers was also a success, along with many other geographical projects.

The treaty on the 'Antarctica' expires in 10 years. We believe that the fundamental terms of the agreement will be preserved as a guarantee of the just regulation of international relations.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

THE SOVIET MERCHANT MARINE IN
NEXT FIVE YEARS

The scale of the Soviet merchant marine, with all its auxiliary facilities, writes EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA, makes the Soviet Union into one of the leading merchant marine powers in the world. The growing importance of this form of transport is determined by its cost efficiency and its ability to deliver a wide range of cargo to the distant regions of the country. The merchant marine is responsible for a major part of export-import deliveries in transcontinental trade. Its share in the country's shipment of foreign trade exceeds 50 per cent. In 1980 alone, Soviet ships made calls at 1,250 ports in 124 countries.

In 1961-1985 the country is to increase its transportation flow by 8-9 per cent. Over this period the merchant marine will receive another 250 ships, including container-carriers, LASH-type ships, tankers, ships built to work in the Arctic Ocean. Nuclear power plants will be installed more widely on board ships. On shore facilities for the merchant marine, including the handling of cargo and ship-building yards, are also being boosted. Cargo reloading systems are nearing completion at the ports of Vostochny, Magadan, Riga, Novorossiysk, etc. The Western section of the North Sea route will be operational all the year round.

THE MONUMENTS OF OUR SCIENCE
NEED PROTECTING

We badly need a museum of the history of science and technology which would enable us to trace the

basic trends in scientific and technological progress, writes I. Bubnov, Cand. of Sc. in PRAVDA.

I don't mean to say that every engine, apparatus or structure should be preserved once its useful life has come to an end. We should, however, keep the most important experimental and pilot specimens which mark the major steps in the development of our science and technology.

I believe it would be worthwhile to set up special inspectorates to decide on the fate of every machine, whether to preserve the blueprint, to make a scaled model from it or to send it to the museum after restoring its original appearance. Such inspectorates, which should include experts on the science and technology or on urgent necessity.

Particular in view of the fact that every day in some factory or laboratory a decision is taken to destroy or scrap an engine or apparatus. Such scientific and technological monuments are milestones on our way from the past into the future. Like books, they preserve the genius and talent of previous generations. They form an inherent part of our culture and of the history of our state.

A FLEXIBLE TIMETABLE FOR SCIENTISTS

If it has been established that 93 laboratories of the USSR Academy of Sciences have 24 per cent female doctors of science, 44 per cent candidates of science and senior researchers and 07 per cent of junior researchers. Women-scientists live a life which hardly may be described as easy, writes in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSETKA S. Survich, woman-researcher. House chores take a lion's share of time budget, while children are prone to various illnesses. After agonizing all possible rights for us, men have to remove at least part of our responsibilities. This is especially true for women engaged in various economic fields, but the situation

affects the outcome of work in different way. Therefore the approach to this problem should also be different.

The author is for the introduction of the "flexible timetable" or a "flexible working day". A flexible system of time management provides for a certain amount of working hours a week or a month or even a quarter of a year, while the scientist is entitled to decide by oneself when to begin and finish the work. This same refers to the lunch break.

The author thinks that the introduction of a flexible timetable is reasonable for all scientific workers and especially for female staff.

POETRY OF THE 70S

If we were to give a short description of the poetry of the 70s, writes critic Volodya Demenyev in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, we would find that the emphasis lies in various directions: in new developments in the field of vision embraced by poetry, in aesthetic and in the poetic technique itself. On the level of the field of vision, more and more emphasis is given to the symbol-images of "living memory", "memory of one's kinfolk", "memory of one's native land". In many lyrical and epic works human fate is analyzed through the historic experience (memory) which acts as a torch to us and leads one to believe that the process of man's humanization in history is necessarily slow and difficult, contradictory but in the end inevitable. It should be added that the poets of the 70s make frequent use of mythological, fabulous or traditional folkloric values. These have become the hallmark of contemporary poetry.

I think that this reference to "living memory" enables one to reveal new links between the past and the present, between one's personality and society and between art and a certain socio-cultural medium.

ENTERTAINMENT

PROFILES



Sergei OBRAZTSOV

Sergei Obraztsov, managing and artistic director of the State Central Puppet Theatre, has celebrated his 80th birthday.

"An Unusual Career", "Divine Comedy", "Ya-Ito-Iai", "Noah's Ark", "Don Juan", "What is the Secret", these and other performances by the State Central Puppet Theatre are known to spectators in more than 40 countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and America. Sergei Obraztsov has run the theatre since he founded it half a century ago. Featuring classical and modern plays for children and adults, the theatre is unique. While not breaking with the traditions of the old puppet theatre—the immortal Petruska (Punch in Britain and Guignol in France), with both cunning and noble heroes, witches and magicians—Obraztsov introduces the contemporary world, satire, lyrics and melodrama into his theatre. Attached to the theatre is a fantastic museum: 2,500 puppets from all over the world and from all the four corners of this country.

The talent of this man is, indeed, multi-faceted. He dreamt of becoming an artist but abandoned his dream for the theatre. He is a unique puppeteer possessing extremely fine skills which amaze and charm all audiences. He is also the author of many books on the art of the theatre and of puppetry; his polemical articles have inspired many socially-charged discussions about art, education, upbringing and pedagogy.

Obraztsov was re-elected President of the International Puppeteers Union (UNIMA) at its congress which took place in New York at the end of last year.

An exhibition of works by the itinerant artist Alaric Korin is now on at Moscow's Exhibition Hall, at 46a Gorky Street. The paintings and drawings span the period from 1876, when 11-year-old Alyeiko did his first picture, till 1922 when he painted "Phlosa", his last work. Landscapes make up quite a large part of his exhibition, many of them painted outside Kila in the Moscow Region, where the artist spent the last years of his life.



A. Korin. "A Frenchwoman".

SHAW'S ANNIVERSARY

The Friendship House in Moscow has held an evening to mark the 125th anniversary of the birth of Bernard Shaw. The evening, arranged by the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies with Foreign Countries and the

USSR-Great Britain Society, was attended by literary critics, theatre directors, Moscow actors and musicians. Excerpts from Shaw's plays and letters were presented in a concert programme, "Shaw on Shaw".

An invitation to the circus

Daily, except Wednesday, a gala programme called "The First Meeting" is performed by the summer circus at the Izmailovo Park. The programme includes a number called "Among Lions", clown-magicians accompanied by lions led by their tamer, the Biryukov brothers; original dog numbers; jugglers; acrobats, etc.

The two bears in our performance come straight from the Siberian taiga, says tamer Boris Biryukov. This is a musical number. My brother and I play various instruments, while the bears help us along. One of them, Krasulya, has a liking for the trumpet, while the other, Aluzilla, prefers the accordion. But most of all they both enjoy Russian folk dances.

Guest performances in July

The July playbills feature many visiting variety companies and soloists, and the first of them is Salvatore Adamo, from Belgium, who has recorded twelve Gold Discs and has many international prizes and awards. He has come to the Soviet Union for a second time. His concerts will take place in Moscow, Riga and Leningrad.

The Bulgarian Radio Variety Orchestra will give concerts in Moscow, Yerevan and Baku.

The Gustav Brom company which is one of the best in Europe will come from Czechoslovakia to present its programmes in Moscow, Leningrad and Riga.

Winners of the Soviet song festival in Zielona Gora, from Poland, will sing in Moscow, Volgograd and Novorossiysk.

One of the leading Dutch jazz bands, Revival Jazz Band, will pay their first visit to this country and will tour Leningrad, Tallinn and Moscow.

The Soviet Union will also receive variety companies and soloists from Romania, Czechoslovakia, Greece, and Poland.

Last but not the least will be guests from the GDR: the vocal and instrumental group Stea-Coma-Meissen. Their performances will take place in Ulyanovsk, Mfa Kazan, Volgograd, Kishinev, Nalchik and Odzhonikula.



A solo on the accordion. ● Gymnasts Nlue and Gennady Sulimov perform on the rings. Photos by Vladimir Bolobanov

FACTS AND EVENTS

Tours. Melodies of Ossala, an autonomous republic in Northern Caucasus, will sound at concert halls in Frankfurt am Main, Darmstadt, Düsseldorf and Hamburg. The Sind song and dance ensemble will travel there and its dancers will dance the new suite "Aleny" which tells about Ossala's history.

Festivals. Liepaja, a small town in Latvia, is the venue for a traditional festival of symphony concerts, Liepaja Summer. For a whole month the local amateur symphony orchestra will play works by world and Russian and Soviet classics.

Cinema. "Daslavsky in Films" is the title of a cycle of films commemorating the 160th anniversary of the great Russian writer's birth, currently being shown at the Cinemateca Cinema, in Havana. Included in the cycle are "The Idiot", "Crime and Punishment", "White Nights" and "The Brothers Karamazov".

Circus. A sensational season by Oleg Popov, the world famous clown, thus reads a bright playbill posted up on the walls of the Benevolence Circus, in Copenhagen. The Denev are giving a most enthusiastic reception to the Soviet circus and its "Moscow Souvenir" programme.

WHAT'S ON?

July 4-6

THEATRES

Kremlo Palace of Congresses (Kremlo). 4—Concert by the Krasnoyarsk State Dance Ensemble from Siberia led by Mikhail Godeokov.

Bolsbot Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). Guest performances by the Nevai Bolshoi Opera and Ballet Theatre from Uzbekistan: 4, 6—Fetov, "Peter the First" (opera); 5 (mat)—Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet); 5 (eve)—Dzhallilov, Brovlyan, "Takhir and Zuhra" (opera-ballet).

Stanislavsky and Neolotovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Puskhinskaya St.). 4—Suyup, "Donna Juanita" (opera); 5 (mat)—Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 5 (eve)—Olfenbach, "La Belle Helene" (opera); 6—Khrennikov, "A Son-in-Law Without Kith or Kin" (opera).

Operette Theatre (6 Puskhinskaya St.). 4 (mat and eve)—Zhurbin, "Zhuzha from Budapest"; 5 (mat and eve)—Fellman, "An Old Comedy"; 5 (eve)—Milyulin, "Girls in a Flurry"; Lento Komsomol Theatre (6 Chekhova St.). 4 (mat and eve)

FILMS

Where Is Love (Moldova-Film, USSR).

A musical starring Alla Rolau, popular variety singer. Cinema: "Novorossiysk" (4724 Chernyshevskogo St.). Metro Kinokaya.

USA. About the girl who survived a car accident and about her courage and persistence in searching for people. Cinema: "Mechta" (3a Kshirskoye Highway, Metro Kshirskaya).

EXHIBITIONS

Leo Tolstoy State Museum (11 Kropotkinskaya St.). A special exhibition of books, magazines and newspapers articles, devoted to work and life of the great

BUSINESS

MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL COOPERATION

Tests on a new medicine for cardiovascular disease have been simultaneously concluded in the USSR and Japan. The medicine has been devised by researchers of the Organic Synthesis Institute of the Latvian Academy of Sciences. There are plans for simultaneous tests of other pharmaceutical products produced by the Institute.

The new form of cooperation with the Japanese firm of Nikkan Chemicals, Iskra Industry and Teiho Pharmaceutical envisages joint research beginning at an early stage of the development of preparations.

The research is conducted on the basis of a unified plan and provides for a prompt exchange of information. It is intended that scientific contacts will be developed into trade links. Such cooperation will undoubtedly speed up the process of research into medicines meeting world standards, and their commercial sale abroad. Professor Gheor Cipres, director of the Latvian Institute, told a TASS correspondent.

BRAZILIAN NEWSPAPER CALLS FOR BROADER TIES

The growth of Soviet-Brazilian trade is of major significance for Brazil and for the Soviet Union, writes Brazilian newspaper "Voz da Uniao". Now as never before life reveals the usefulness of reciprocal trade between the two countries. Calling for all-round develop-

ment of trade between the USSR and Brazil, the newspaper points out to the interest of the Brazilian business in buying Soviet equipment and in cooperating with Soviet organizations in searching for oil, in the complex use of coal, bituminous shale, oil and in other projects.

Help in construction of printing complex

S. Stevens, President of Sierra Leone, highly assessed Soviet help in the construction of the printing complex for the "Vio Un" newspaper. Thanks to the Soviet equipment the newspa-

per's appearance has become more attractive. It has become larger and will be a daily paper from November this year. The publishing facility has everything to start printing magazines and to train local journalists.

Contacts and contracts

● A trade agreement specifying the terms of deals between the USSR and Iraq has been signed in Moscow. A trade protocol for 1981 was also signed.

● The recent meeting in Moscow of the Finnish-Soviet Trade Chamber has discussed car filling, repair and maintenance problems. Finland was represented by eight companies specializing in the field which undertakings range from the designing of car service stations to making car washing machines.

RECIPROCATED APPROACH

The 5th meeting of the joint Soviet-Argentinian commission for trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation, held recently in Moscow, inspired a broad exchange of opinions on various aspects of mutual relations. The meeting ended with a signing of a protocol. Argentina is for the further development of long-range trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union, declared C. Garcia Martinez, Argentinian Minister for Trade and Marine Interests, who attended the meeting.

Russian writer. Daily, except Monday, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. On Wednesday and Friday, noon to 8 p.m. Metro Kropotkinskaya.

Exhibition Hall of the All-Union Nature Protection Society (5 Vorovskogo St.). A new exhibition of folk crafts: painting, sculpture from the forest, artistic panels made of dried flowers and some compositions with paper down. Daily, 10 a.m. to 7.30 p.m. Metro Arlatskaya, Trolleybus 2, Bus 89.

CONCERT HALLS

Variety Theatre (20/2 Bersenevskaya Embankment). 4—Salvatore Adamo (Belgium). 5—"I Set Out Alone", a variety programme performed by Vladimir Vinokur.

Grand Concert Hall of the Olympic Village. 4, 5—"Jazz plus jazz" programme with Soviet-jazz orchestra led by Anatoly Kroll and ensemble of modern jazz led by Igor Bril.

Dynamo Stadium. Western Sound (33 Leningradsky Prospekt). 4, 5—Concerts by young performers.

SPORTS

BOXING

Krylya Sovetov Palace of Sports (24a Leningradsky Pros-

pekt). 4 and 5—Moscow championship, 5 p.m. (both days).

Many sports clubs will take part, among them: Dynamo, Spartak, Trudovyte Rezervy, Buravskiy, Lokomotiv, and Trud.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 5—Racing, 1 p.m.

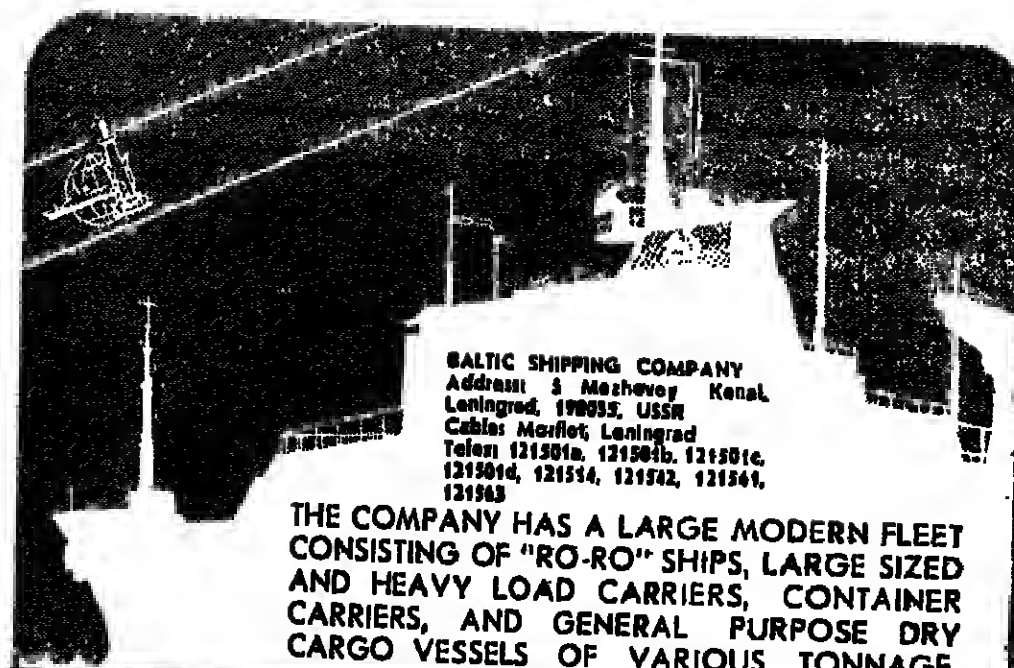
Several traditional races will take place on this day, including "The Grand Union Prize", "The Grand Prize for Three-Year-Olds", and "The Summer Ori Prize".

WEATHER

July 4-6

Moscow, city and region, 27-30°C on July 4 and 5 with occasional afternoon showers. It is expected the temperature will drop slightly on July 6 with rains mainly in the west of the region.

For the fifth time during the last hundred years the June temperature in Moscow was 4.1°C above the average and the last ten days were especially hot, 7.6°C above the norm.



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